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POETRY

For the Mercury.

THE ANGEL AND THE WARNING.

By G. VAN RANDE.

It was summer on the outside,
When a little child was born;
As a newborn babe came,
At the dwelling of the morn—
And the babe was beautiful,
Although it was made of clay,
With golden hair and sunny eyes
It smiled the living day.

And then I thought that once again
The blessed time would be,
When the babe was born,
And the babe was beautiful,
Although it was made of clay,
With golden hair and sunny eyes
It smiled the living day.

The night was falling slowly,
When I reached the darkening earth,
And rested all so silently,
Beside the house-hold hearth,
And the babe was beautiful,
Although it was made of clay,
With golden hair and sunny eyes
It smiled the living day.

She was singing of the Saviour—
A sweet and low and slow,
While the babe was beautiful,
On the good old-fashioned chimney,
Where the shadows come and go,
And the babe was beautiful,
Although it was made of clay,
With golden hair and sunny eyes
It smiled the living day.

But hush! hush! came, all-a-day,
That one so fair should change,
The babe was beautiful,
The babe was beautiful,
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The babe was beautiful,
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And the babe was beautiful,
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The babe was beautiful,

Oh! the vision when I entered,
The babe was beautiful,
The babe was beautiful,
The babe was beautiful,
The babe was beautiful,
The babe was beautiful,
The babe was beautiful,
The babe was beautiful,
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Oh! the vision when I entered,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE STEPHEN PATTERSON.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson, Pastor of St. Michael's Church, Brooklyn, delivered an extemporaneous sermon on Sunday, 8th inst., on the late Stephen Patterson, who was in the midst of his valuable labors in the prime of life, stricken down by yellow fever at Vicksburg.

We find it reported in the Brooklyn Evening Star, and copy it as offering an example to the rising generation.

The Rev. gentleman chose the following passage of Scripture for his text.

Revelations, CHAPTER XIV. verse 13.

"And I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth: Yes, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works follow them."

My friends (proceeded the preacher) here is a great—a solemn and an awful truth contained in these words. Well might the voice from Heaven—the voice of the eternal Son of God, in his glorified humanity, well might that voice speak and say such an essential truth as this—

"Blessed are they that die in the Lord." Ah! my hearers, it did more than utter that truth. It says "write it down"—make it an important part of the Word of God. It was not merely instructions for the then present time, but a part of God's Holy Word, for all ages; as long as time should last; wherever the truths of the Gospel should be proclaimed he was to write out this great truth: "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors," which truth, if we had no other part of Scripture in which reference was made to it, would give us all the information we desire.

But my friends, who are those who die in the Lord? Those "die in the Lord" who, during their lives have lived unto the Lord, and not unto themselves; who have cultivated the grace given by His Holy Spirit—who cultivate that grace by self-examination, by penitence and prayer, and thus manifest their faith in Christ, and who continue serving the Lord unto the end of their life—such are those who "die in the Lord." They are blessed, too, abundantly blessed, here, and eternally hereafter.

This world is a world of labor, and those who die in the Lord rest from their labor. The Christian has to labor here and combat against his spiritual enemy—against the sin which remaineth and abideth in him; this he must constantly struggle and labor to overcome. These are the labors that the Christian has to discharge to secure any hope of success. But when he dies in the Lord he has no further need to labor, no further need for the exercise of Faith, or Hope—he abounds in the love of God and holy angels and spirits made perfect.

Thus those that die in the Lord are blessed, and rest from their labors temporal and spiritual. This great fact briefly expounded is declared to be such by the voice of God. What consolation is here offered to those who have lost dear friends and relatives, and can indulge a comfortable hope that they have "died in the Lord."

—taken from a world of trial and suffering to that glory that fadeth not away. What comfort and consolation is that to us!

Let us all take to ourselves that comfort that the text most assuredly gives, which, while it is applicable to us all, is particularly so with regard to the case to which I purpose more peculiarly to apply the words.

Little did I ever think that it would fall to my lot to preach the funeral sermon, or speak of the death of the subject of my remarks—I mean the Rev. Stephen Patterson. I know not whether I can sufficiently control myself to speak of him as I ought, and I am sure I shall speak very imperfectly, and will omit many things that I ought to say, and perhaps say some things that I ought not to say; but I have deemed it my duty in view of the relation which has existed between us, and as most of his dearest relatives live in this city and the immediate neighborhood, to set apart half an hour this morning to speak of his life and death. It is not my purpose to pronounce an eulogy upon him. I do not feel competent to do that, neither do I much believe in eulogies, and the best eulogy that I can utter, and the best sermon I can give, will be to tell all I know about him. There are not many of whom we could tell all without telling something disagreeable; but I may tell all I know of this (not to speak in extravagant terms) distinguished young man.

He came to this country from the north of Ireland, I believe the Diocese of Raphoe near Belfast, in the year 1821—for these dates I am indebted to his uncle who resides in Brooklyn. He was then 9 or 10 years of age. He had before he came received some of the rudiments of education in the common schools of that part of Ireland, in connection with the Presbyterian Church, and had very early discovered great love for learning, and was thought to be an uncommonly smart boy. He came here with his parents. I knew nothing of him until the year 1826. In that year, soon after St. John's Church was built, our first school was to establish a Sunday School, and among the number of the scholars first picked up, was this lad,

then learning a trade and gaining a livelihood by the sweat of his brow, in a ropewalk with his father. He became a member of the Sunday School of which at that time Judge Morse was the Superintendent. He entered the class of Mr. William Hunter, late an Alderman of this city. One of the questions propounded in a book called "Bible questions" in use in the school was "In what month did the Children of Israel leave Egypt?" This the teacher could not answer, neither could the Superintendent, or the Superintendent of the Female department, but there it was, and the teacher put it to the class, thinking perhaps some of the children might answer. Young Patterson immediately replied "in the month of Abid." He was then asked to what period of our season that corresponded, to which he answered he was not so sure, but he thought the latter end of March and beginning of April.

The knowledge of the fact was quickly brought to me that there was such a boy in the school, and I determined to look him up. I sought him and found him in his own humble home and talked with his parents, and I must do them the justice to say that much to their credit, the father showed great anxiety about his son, and said he had been ambitious to give him a good education, and had taught him his Bible lessons himself, as far as he was capable. I found from his earliest youth he had always been devoted to reading—

Another anecdote I must mention. The question was asked him, "how can you prove from the Scriptures that there is a God?" "Why," said he, "I did not know there was anybody but what believed in a God!" Here then was probably the first useful idea ever planted in his mind—and that by the teaching of a Sunday School! You must excuse me, my friends, if I occupy you a little longer time than usual this morning by going into these particulars, but his whole history is so remarkable that I cannot avoid it. I do not know that at this time he evinced any development of a religious character. His conduct had certainly, as I learned, been exemplary from his youth up. I had kept an eye upon him, as I had determined to do, and the next thing I heard about him was that he had made a remarkable speech at a political meeting in Brooklyn. I did not know before that he had given any attention to politics, but on this occasion a great question was to be discussed and that political party called Whigs were assembled. Some eminent lawyers had spoken, and as late as ten o'clock at night this youngster was called out to speak. I will describe it in the words of a listener, (for I was not there,) in the words of the late Judge Radcliff, who told me himself. Said he, "a small slender lad presented himself, and I thought he was going to recite a piece—but he had not spoken three sentences when I discovered there was something very remarkable in him."

He continued speaking for about half an hour and kept up the interest of the meeting all the time. It was by far the best speech made that night and "perhaps" he added, "the best speech he had ever heard."

"Who is he?" asked the Judge. "Where does he come from?" I could tell but little—as I before said I had not known he had given his attention to politics at all. Perhaps it was, that differing as I did from his political views, he had felt delicate in mentioning the subject. There were, however, friends there who observed him and said "that lad must have an education."

Some distinguished men in this city then subscribed for that purpose and I was requested to take charge of his education. This I declined and said I would do no such thing, unless they were pledged to carry him through; as I thought it was a serious thing to take a boy from a trade and give him an idea of having an education unless they were so prepared; I therefore declined unless they stipulated to keep him at school for three years.

Much to their credit all the gentlemen agreed to it, and contributed the necessary sum—\$150 I think, for his expenses.

His time was procured, (the last year that remained to be served of his apprenticeship,) then leaving him 20 years of age. During the last year, however, I ought to say, while he was so serving his apprenticeship he applied to me and said he wished to learn a little Latin. I offered to teach him. "I think," said he, "I could find time Sir, to learn a grammar, if I had one." I gave him a Latin grammar and in a few days he had learned about one-third of it. In the course of a few months he was enabled to translate some of a book used in Colleges—Virgil. In a very short time with about half a dozen lessons, and very little, if any, more assistance than I have spoken of, he mastered the Latin language!

In like manner he studied and mastered the Greek. There was then established at Bristol, near Philadelphia, a college where they combined manual labor with instruction, and there I sent him. I do not suppose that he did much manual labor, but there he applied himself to study. He remained there two years when the Institution broke up, and was found to be in debt. Some clergymen were even said to

be disgracefully connected with it in relation to the debts and were arrested. I allude to this circumstance as showing that it is not altogether a new thing for clergymen to incur difficulties in founding an Institution for Education. Patterson returned here. I advised him to try and enter the New York University. He feared he could not afford the time, and in order to meet this difficulty he sought entrance in the senior class, thereby gaining one year. This is the only instance I know of such a thing being done; but he sustained his position and at the expiration of one year further graduated at the head of that class. The newspapers at the time spoke of the oration delivered by him as one of the most distinguished pieces ever produced.

Shortly after this he declared that he felt convinced, and I ardently believe that he was, by the Holy Ghost called to the ministry. The gentlemen I have mentioned wanted to pledge him to become a lawyer, but that I would not allow.

It was now necessary that something should be done for his maintenance, and I was fortunate enough to procure him a situation in Virginia, as the teacher of four children of a nephew of the late General Harrison, President of the U. S. He became an inmate in the house of this family of great distinction, and consequently mingled in the best society, where no doubt he added to their pleasure by his interesting conversation. After completing his residence there he returned here, where he was ordained to the office of Deacon; previously to that he had examined into the sacraments of the church; and it is unnecessary to go into the details of his reasoning. It is enough that he concluded it was his duty before offering himself for the ministry to enter the church, which he wished to do by baptism, and for that purpose he applied to the Bishop though he had been baptized before in some other communion. This he considered but a ceremony, and when the Bishop asked him whether he had not better be baptized hypothetically he replied—and I may mention it as an instance of the decision of his character—"Had I any doubt about it I would not be baptized at all!"

Having been ordained he was his curate and assistant at St. John's and remained there for one year—and I may appeal to any old members of that congregation and ask whether there have ever been such sermons preached in that church—I care not by whom, as were preached by that young man.

If they could now be printed they would be valuable treasures.

About this time Bishop Oley from Tennessee came to attend a convention in town and was stopping at my house. His attention was immediately drawn and fixed upon that young man, he prevailed upon him to accompany him to a more extended field for his labors. As it was ordained that he should be connected with Presidents of the U. S., he was introduced to a village where four Brothers of the President Polk (who was himself a Presbyterian,) were the principal supporters of the Episcopal Church. He was sent to visit there and preached acceptably to those distinguished families; but soon sought a larger sphere of action in Alabama; and finally, a dozen years ago, he settled in Vicksburg in Mississippi where the inhabitants, acting as judge and jury, had recently hanged a set of gamblers. In this place he settled. He found there were but a few families there who were members of the Church, and the church itself was in a miserable condition. Single handed, and alone almost, this feeble young man there raised the standard of the cross of Christ. They soon began to appreciate and esteem him as he ought to be, and he made many valuable friends; for they were his friends who he made friends of the Lord Jesus Christ. Not by pandering to their prejudices for he came out boldly as a true soldier of Christ, and faithfully and effectually. The Rev. Gentleman here related an anecdote as showing more than anything perhaps the character of the man and the fearlessness with which he discharged the duties of a Pastor. One of his congregations to whom he was much indebted in many ways, and who was one of the most influential men in the place, had been galled on to accept a challenge, but the friends of the parties had interfered on the ground and prevented the duel. In these circumstances said he, how would I or how would ninety ministers out of a hundred act? They would most probably, as the duel had not been fought, let it pass, but Mr. Patterson sent for the man and upbraiding him for the intent, suspended him from the communion for one year. The offender submitted with all humility to the discipline and acknowledged the right of the Pastor. He (Mr. Johnson) hoped there were others who would have done the same; but he knew them not.

At length the Yellow Fever came into the place; his friends urged him to leave and he was earnestly invited to attend the Convention here, but he said "no, I can't go while the Yellow Fever is here, I must stop and do my duty." One of the early victims stricken down was the Roman Catholic Priest, and as he was lying on his death bed, where was Mr. Patterson? By his

bedside ministering to his wants and supplying him with all comfort. Soon after the Presbyterian Minister was stricken and where was Mr. Patterson? By his bedside ministering to his wants and praying with him. Thus he labored for a fortnight, in the midst of plague and pestilence until one night his apartments were in the Church where he ministered, and there he was taken ill. He arose and clothed himself and went down to the Physician—he got worse, and in six days he died, in full possession of his mind and faculties, and in full reliance on his Saviour. He came to the end he had always expected—for he had frequently said to me that he expected to die of Yellow Fever.

A difficulty then arose, no Clergyman could be found who was willing to go in to perform the burial service; and commit him to the grave without the rights of sepulture, did not seem proper.

In this emergency who came forward? The humble Christian penitent whom I suspended from the communion, read the service over his lifeless body and committed it to the dust, there to await the resurrection and the life everlasting!

His was a short life but it was distinguished and useful one. He fell in the midst of battle with his armor on, fighting bravely, as much so as any hero who ever faced an enemy. Can we not say of him indeed "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord?" He indeed rested from his labors. The Bishop himself, in conversation, has told me that for the last two or three years, he appeared to grow more and more in grace as he grew in age; and it was that which enabled him with fortitude to sacrifice his life for the good of his fellow creatures. It was no ordinary case, and the Church has met with no ordinary loss. He planted the Church and planted seed that will grow and up flourish. Among his other labors there he conducted a paper which was devoted to the propagation of the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. But he has "rested from his labors" and has gone "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." Oh my friends there is rest in Heaven, and God grant that we may all attain that rest; and when called hence, having fought the good fight of Faith, and having won the crown of life.

Courtesy.

Courtesy is a distinguishing feature of civilized and intelligent society. It is the most beautiful illustration of the refining power which a higher development of humanity always exerts upon our race. By courtesy is meant that behavior of man toward man that he would ask for himself it is but a part of the mode of carrying out the great Christian precept which lies at the base of order and harmony among men.

"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." That this precept which implies courtesy is divine, as is all moral truth, is proven by our common appreciation of its fitness and beauty. Do what we may in life, the wheels of society can never move smoothly and well, where the spirit of courtesy does not actuate the thoughts and deeds of man in his intercourse with man.

Why Liars should have Good Memories.

Faith's excellent unfolding of this proverb is that "Memory in a liar is no more than he needs." For first liars are hard to be remembered, because many, whereas truth is but one; secondly, because a liar is usually too full of himself and settled fastness in the teller's memory, but prints itself deeper in the hearer's, who take the greater notice because of the improbability and deformity thereof; and one will remember the sight of a handsome body. Hence comes it to pass that when the liar hath forgotten himself, his auditors put him in mind of the lie and take him therein."

A Promise.

A promise should be given with caution and kept with care. A promise should be made by the heart and remembered by the head. A promise is the offspring of the intention, and should be nurtured by recollection. A promise and its performance should, like the scales of a true balance, always present a mutual adjustment. A promise delayed is justice deferred. A promise neglected is an untruth told. A promise attended to, is a debt settled.

What Makes a Man.

The longer I live the more certain I am that the great difference between men, the great and the insignificant, is energy—invincibly determined—an honest purpose once fixed—and then victory. That quality will do any thing that can be done in the world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunity, will make a two-legged creature a man without it.—Goethe.

Jealousy.

An injury answered in time grows weary of itself; and dies away in an involuntary remorse. In bad dispositions, capable of no restraint but fear, it is a different effect—the silent digestion of one wrong produces a second.

Camphene is a descendant of India rubber, without the action of first

HISTORICAL.

A HISTORY OF BRENTON'S NECK, FROM 1638.

WITH INCIDENTS RELATIVE TO THE SETTLEMENT OF NEWPORT, AND THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

BY ELIZABETH COLENTON, OF NEWPORT, R. I.

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(To be Continued.)

Upon his arrival his attention was first directed to the business of the Town, which he saw was in a very flourishing state; many of the inhabitants of Providence—through the Indian War—had taken up their residence there and were concerned in navigation with others in the town, which it is said was not surpassed in activity by any place in the Colonies; there were constant importations, and the harbor filled with shipping. The frequent arrivals at that period directly from England to Newport gave a spring to business, and new subjects to enlighten society. The first vessel was "from home," with new letters, newspapers, books, sherry, and implements of husbandry, the novelty of which enhanced the value and increased the pleasure it created, and although it was sometimes fourteen months before a vessel returned after leaving for England, yet arrivals were not infrequent, navigation being so extensively carried on by men of wealth who took the lead in enterprise, and who were not adventurers that came to America in its infancy. No place of its size on the Continent claimed more gentlemen of fortune than Newport did at that period. The harbor, the climate, the beauty of its situation, the richness of its soil, its flourishing state of commerce, all conduced from report, to add numbers to those who had already made it their home. The shipping business continued through each successive season. In the winter months, however, it was in some measure retarded, but like vegetation, it revived with still more vigor in the spring. Importations were then found to be very profitable, so few articles of any kind were manufactured here, and then was heard the music of the spinning wheel.

Newport at this period was termed the Emporium of Rhode Island, it was rapidly increasing in population and wealth, business was the moving spring among all classes of people; every individual found full employment and all were well paid for their services; and all seemed anxious to support the character they held in their respective stations; yet there was no appearance of jealousy, a universal satisfaction, and their fullness prevailed. There was no tumult at any season for there were no gambling houses, billiard rooms, or dram shops, nothing like intemperance existed. And then there were no poor to be provided for, and very seldom the prison house was needed, for quietude and domestic feeling claimed to be an inmate of every family.

A relaxation from business with the leading men of the town; generally took place in the after part of the day. These gentlemen were from the families of Coddington, Easton, Arnold, Hazard, Brenton, Grant, Whipple, Cowley and Malbone, who would return from the cares of the morning; and like brothers, meet at each others houses; and without ceremony, take a seat at each others table.

It was at such seasons that the gentlemen who thus assembled together enjoyed without reserve the pleasures of conversation, business was forgotten, and the present, past and future, were discussed with hilarity, wit and humor. Neither was it always by appointment that they met at the hour of dining, they lived like brothers, and as such entered each others habitations. And their liberality was shared by the stranger also, who upon their first arrival in the place, were sought for, noticed and caressed, being often made one in the family circle; which attentions so attached them to the inhabitants, that with deep regret they took their departure, and long remembered a spot so noted for hospitality, and good society.

Soon after collector Brenton returned to Newport he had an office put up on the south side of his homestead. It was divided into two apartments; in one he transacted business; the other was intended for a study, and afforded seats to persons who were waiting his attention, and many a list of requests was presented at this office with a request that it might be handed to the Captain whose vessel would first clear from the port; and although the articles were considered highly necessary for family use and may now be had at a moment's call, it would then be eight or ten months before they were received. But the rapid increase of navigation, before many years entirely removed these difficulties. Importers and Merchants, were continually moving into the Town, where, induced by the safety of the harbor, they made their home, for mariners when coming on the coast in the winter season, preferred entering Newport, before Boston or New York, and this was a great advantage to the

they became wealthy and remained until after the Revolution. The families were highly respected, and with regret, they were seen to depart, until not an individual, of their generation remained.

William Clarke and Mr. Wesley, of Boston, were the owners of a large ship, which was expected to arrive in the autumn. The captain also belonged to that city, who after beating against a head wind to make the port until the sailors were mostly disabled from service, by frozen hands, and feet; put into Newport, where they arrived in a severe snow storm, and remained until the next Spring, when the ship re-loaded, cleared, and departed for Liverpool. But this was attended with no small degree of trouble to the owners, who had to travel occasionally from Boston to Newport in that inclement season.

But there were no bridges in that early settlement of the country; no stages, or good carriage roads; these gentlemen came on horse-back, and made their home at Collector Brenton's, where they were greeted with a warm reception and a glowing wood fire. The shutters were closed, the table spread and sumptuously supplied with provisions; gentlemen of the town dropped in, and all were regaled with the addition of hot chocolate, and coffee, and the evening was lengthened beyond the usual hour; and so nobly were they entertained in parties at dinner and supper, that they remained several weeks, charmed with the society which indeed was improved and enlivened by the superiority of the female part of the community, of which a gentleman when he first arrived in Newport, thus expresses himself.

"It was my intention upon leaving England, to select me a wife in my own native place, but the ladies here are all so beautiful and fascinating I cannot make a choice." It was said also that they were noted for domestic habits, strict decorum, and unassuming manners. They were tall, very erect, well proportioned, with most florid complexions—a pale face was rare to be seen. And Newport was as much celebrated for superiority in the fair sex, as for climate, wealth and hospitality.

And in that early settlement of the country the dwelling houses occupied even by the most wealthy were very simply furnished, although their walls were well supplied with both mahogany, and plate; the latter of which was seen to ornament the closets of very many. Mahogany was more generally in use, being rich, heavy, and beautifully polished with wax. It needed daily rubbing, however, to keep it looking well. All windows then were furnished with shutters, but no curtains were used except around beds and the entry leading to it, upon which were canvas carpets.

"Out of Chaos Cometh Immortality."

Such is the language of an eastern poet. The sentiment is a noble one—so encouraging and true. It teaches us, when the storms of destiny break wildly upon us, and when distress and confusion seem to ride rampant over broken fortunes, that then is the hour to put forth our strength, our whole strength—and that if with undaunted heart we still strive onward, we may yet attain the consummation of our proudest wishes.

The race that come before the prize. The cross before the crown.

The few years since, as a wealthy Boston merchant was leaving a store in New York, where he had had occasion to transact some business, his eye was arrested by the appearance of a man who was removing some boxes from the store. In him he thought he recognized one whom he had seen before in a far different station. "Is not your name G—?" said he, "and were you not a year since at the head of a large and flourishing establishment in L—?" "Yes, sir," was the reply; "but I failed in business a few months since, and after losing nearly all my property, was obliged to begin the world anew." Rather than call upon my friends for assistance, I accepted this situation as porter. I wished only to get a foothold. Call twelve months hence, and inquire for me."

Twelve months after that conversation the porter's name was inscribed as a member of the firm, and honor, respectability and wealth were soon associated with his name.

Too many there are who become discouraged by a single failure—a single obstacle in the journey of life. Cases are constantly occurring where men of known business ability, who have by some unfortunate stroke of the wayward goddess lost their all, have resigned themselves passively to their fate, and with crushed energies and blighted hopes, floated, poor and despondent, down the current of declining life, with hardly a feeble effort to recover the position they have lost. Is this right? Is this manly? A man should rather start anew at the ladder, and with a doubled energy strive to achieve a worthy rank among his fellow men. Fortune is coy, and will not come at his bidding. He must achieve her by the sweat of brow. He may not succeed in six months, or a year, but let him try. Let him battle the heart, and conquer or give up a conqueror.

If he labors earnestly he must rise. The conqueror's crown is his reward.

The description of Newport was left by Elizabeth Colenton, of Newport, R. I.

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CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The steamship Northern Light, from San Juan, Nicaragua, via Norfolk, arrived at New York Thursday. She brings San Francisco dates to the 1st instant, 718 passengers, and \$1,500,000 in gold.

The general news presents no features of importance. The San Francisco markets were dull and prices favorable to buyers. The money market at San Francisco was very tight, and stocks were lower. California was overstocked with goods, and they brought ruinous prices.

Great satisfaction was felt in California upon the presumption, that the Cabinet at Washington responded to Mr. Jefferson Davis' speech made for the Pacific Railroad in Baltimore.

There had been several engagements with the Indians, in which the Indians were beaten. The alarm therefore, respecting their inroads was subsiding.

The amount collected from San Francisco for the relief of the sufferers of the yellow fever at New Orleans, reached \$7,700. Lieutenants Stoneman and Park of the Pacific Railroad Survey returned to Los Angeles in the middle of September. They examined the passes of Gorgonia and Cajon, the former of which they state possess superior advantages for a Railroad route. They left for Tejon on the 21st of September, and expected to reach San Bernardino early in October.

The citizens of San Francisco had adopted the new charter. Capt. John Valdez, formerly of the U. S. Coast Survey, had been murdered near Palenque by a party of Mexicans. A portion of the murderers were arrested.

A severe fight between the Indians and whites occurred near Jacksonville, on 13th Sept. Thomas Phillips, formerly of Chester county, Pa., was killed. The Indians lost 12 of their number.

San Diego dates of the 16th state that immigration by the southern route continued, and no difficulties had been experienced in crossing the desert, owing to the abundance of water and grass.

The wreck of the steamer Uncle Sam on the Colorado had been discovered by Indians embedded in sand.

The Sacramento Union says that emigrants continued to pour into Nevada. Downville, Placerville, and other frontier towns.

Madame Pfeiffer, the celebrated traveler, arrived at San Francisco on the 29th September.

Farmer anticipate raising enough grain next year for home consumption.

A suspension bridge over the Stanislaus has been completed.

The telegraph from Sacramento to Nevada will be in operation on the first of December.

The magnetic telegraph between Point Le-Louis and San Francisco, the first in California, had been put in operation.

The Rogue River Indians were induced to make peace on the 11th inst. They are to receive \$60,000 for the land on the south side of the River.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Royal steamship Niagara, Capt. Leitch, from Liverpool, on Saturday, the 15th inst., arrived at Halifax at 1 o'clock Thursday morning.

The Collier steamship Arctic, from New York on the 1st inst., arrived on Wednesday morning the 13th.

The Sultan has announced that if the Russians do not evacuate the Principality of Bulgaria within 10 days, Turkey will consider it as a case of declared war, and will act accordingly, but will not at present cross the Danube.

The proclamation of war is posted on all the mosques.

The Sultan has invited the combined fleets up to Constantinople.

The Paris police have made a search for Kosuth in the house of Mr. Kit a Hungarian. Kosuth, however, was not there.

Louis Napoleon is reported to have stated on the 13th inst., that unless Russia yields, war must be preceded with.

A letter from Turin says the Piedmontese Government had refused to admit M. Foresti, a naturalized American, as Consul for the United States alleging that he is a disciple of Mazzini.

Corn may be imported into the Papal States duty free, until February next.

The Emperor of Russia has authorized the free importation into any port of Finland, all the materials for equipping ships. This privilege to endure for five years.

A Paris correspondent writes that the Eastern Question is examined in every point of view, and the conclusion unanimously comes to, that there is no escape from war.

Russian agents are actively at work stirring up insurrections in Turkey.

The Paris Correspondent of the London Globe says:—

Notwithstanding all that we hear of preparations for war, the impression here that peace will be preserved is very general.

The number of offers of aid to the Turkish Government from Poles, Hungarians, &c., is almost incredible. These offers are not confined to the refugees in France, they have come from the United States, from Hungary, Poland, and Italy.

The owner of one of our ancient manuscripts in a recent copy of his house, took off several thicknesses of paper hangings from the walls of a spacious study, with a view of finding old fashioned paper. To the surprise of a lady in the household, she discovered a horse's hoof painted on the wall, in full size. And pursuing the researches, there were disclosed, good oil paintings of equestrian figures supposed to be Governor Phillips; two Indian Chiefs, the group of Abraham offering Isaac, servants &c.; also of a man spinning, a hawk after his chickens, &c. All these objects occupy appropriate panels, and cover all the plastered wall. The figures have been restored, and the family would not exchange the decorations of their entry, for any in the place beside.

Boston Chronicle.

REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—A lady, well known and long respected as an eminent teacher in this city, died at the advanced age of 80, a few days since, in the City Almshouse. I knew this lady as the Directress of a fashionable Boarding School in this city. For 25 years she was very successful and had accumulated 50,000 dollars which she invested in Fire Insurance Stock in 1835. Her losses by the fire, ruined her fortune and prospect, and she was obliged to go to the almshouse. She was a very kind and benevolent person, and was much beloved by her friends. She was a native of New York, and had lived in this city for many years.

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BY THE MAIL.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—The following statements are made by the Washington correspondent of the New York Times.—If true, they will command general attention, but some doubt is expressed as to their correctness:

Important developments relative to a design of the government of England to Africanize Cuba, are leaking out. Some weeks ago information was received here that Lord Howden, British Minister at Madrid, had succeeded in making, in June last, a treaty with Spain, by which English cruisers are permitted to land men to search the plantations of Cuba on which slaves are suspected to have been carried from slaves. The English government has thus acquired the right of search and foothold in Cuba, which may be carried to any extent her purposes may demand.

Some days since reliable information was received here, that Lord Howden was urging upon the Spanish government, with a prospect of success, a treaty by which the English government offers to withdraw her cruisers from the coast of Cuba, and permit any number of slaves to be landed, provided they shall be made Emancipated for ten years, and that slavery shall be abolished in the Island at the expiration of fifty years. This statement is confirmed by letters just received from Havana, dated October 1, which state that Mr. Crawford, the English Consul there, was procuring letters from prominent persons urging this plan, in order to send to England to fortify her in her demands on Spain. No British cruisers had been on the coast for a month, and slaves were landing in crowds.

THE BOEREN QUESTION.—The Paris correspondent of a London paper, in alluding to the death of a pretended Louis XVII, in France, has the following passage relating to the escape of the son of Louis XVI, from prison, and favorable, as far as it goes, to the pretensions of the American Bourbons, Rev. Mr. Williams:—

"The great fact of the escape of the Dauphin from the Temple, is well established by the archives of the police, in which is still preserved the order sent out to the departments, to arrest on every high road in France, and travellers bearing with them a child of eight years of age, or thereabout, who had been an escapee of royalists, from the Temple. This order bears date, June 18th, 1795, the very day of the death at the Temple, when the post mortem examination confirmed Desautel, the doctor who performed it, in the opinion that the child was not the Dauphin, and caused him to refuse his signature to the process-verbal of the Dauphin's death. The next day, Desautel, the deputy, announced officially, to the Convention, the death of Louis Capet. Desautel was found dead a few days after, and as was supposed, of poison; and thus for a while all suspicion was lulled, and the nation convinced that there was no more need to fear an attack of the foreigners to swear the Dauphin; which appears to have been the great bugbear of the time."

FROM THE FISHING GROUNDS.—A Gloucester correspondent of the Traveller writes as follows, under date of the 24th inst:—

"From 15 to 20 sail of vessels have arrived at this port during the past three days, from the northeast fishing grounds. Most of them have been absent three months, and they bring news up to the 18th inst. Mackerel were very scarce on the ground. The schooner Alpha, Adams, after a cruise of 14 weeks, returns home with only 35 barrels. Some of the fleet have done better. We learn that at this late time there are nearly 500 sail of American fishing vessels on the coast. Some two weeks ago there was a fleet of 200 making a harbor at Port Hood, all having very slim fares on board. The British naval squadron has been ordered to remain on the ground until the 15th of December. Two of the steamers, and three cutters were at anchor with the fleet in Port Hood. Most of the vessels have been boarded by H. M. officers from the steamers, and their papers, &c., examined. Some of the officers have informed our fish-men that was small business to be engaged in, but they were obliged to do their duty."

NO MORE WOOD OR COAL FUEL.—We verily believe that a way has been discovered of warming houses by burning gas, that will speedily do away with the use of wood and for all heating and culinary purposes. This will be a great discovery; but we have entire confidence in the success of this great discovery, and have made arrangements to have the Mirror office warmed by this process. The flame from a single gas burner, such as we now use, can be so diffused as to produce any required degree of heat—at a cost far less, and that, too, at present city rates, of only about fifteen cents a day. We regard this discovery as one of the latest wonders and most useful achievements of the age.

N. Y. Mirror.

COL. FREMONT.—This gentleman, who has been dead here several days on account of ill health, has, we are gratified to announce, sufficiently recovered from his indisposition to enable him to resume his expedition over the central route to the Pacific. He left here on Saturday, and will join his company at Old Caw Mission, where they are now camping. The party consists of twenty-one men, ten of whom are Delaware Indians. Some of these Indians have been with Col. Fremont on previous expeditions. They are picked men of their tribe, and most skillful hunters. A dangerous artist goes, who will take sketches of everything worthy to be represented along the route.

MISSOURI DEMOCRAT.

COLLISION.—TEWKESBURY'S PATENT SEATS. The Journal of Commerce of Thursday says:—"In passing Ward's Island, yesterday morning, on her passage from New York to this city, the steamer Knickerbocker came in contact with a sloop, and the concussion knocked a man overboard from the latter. One of Tewkesbury's patent seats was thrown to him from the steamer, by which he sustained himself with perfect ease until a small boat was lowered and sent to his relief."

"Education is the guardian of liberty and the bulwark of morality. And knowledge and virtue are, generally speaking, inseparable companions, and are in the moral, what light and heat are in the natural world; the illuminating and vivifying principle."—Governor Clinton.

A TOUGH FELLOW.—The Cincinnati Gazette states that a man fell to the ground from a five-story building in that city, and to the astonishment of everybody, got up and walked into the house.

The dates from Utah are to the 25th August. The Indians continued very troublesome. Bernhardt's majority as delegate to Congress was 1250.

An American is erecting a large machine shop at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands.

The Derwentdale, though fifty miles long, is only one mile wide.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Destruction of Howard's Block, Museum, and several other buildings.

About half-past 11 o'clock last night a destructive fire broke out in the lower story of Howard's Block, Westminster street, in the store occupied by W. I. Ellis, dry goods merchant.

Mr. Ellis left his store about 11 o'clock, where he and his clerks had been occupied in opening new goods.

The fire first discovered was burning round the store. The doors were immediately opened, and a small portion of the stock removed. His stock was valued at \$20,000, and was insured for \$10,000, \$5,000 at the Elina, and \$5,000 at the Springfield office.

The fire then communicated to the adjoining stores in the building, occupied by A. M. Leland, music dealer, C. T. Atkinson & Co., dealers in trappings, fringes, &c., W. Southwick, clothing store. A. Rhodes, bonnet dealer, occupied a room in the second story. The rest of the block was occupied by George A. Howard, the owner of the building.

Howard's Block included Howard Hall, one of the most elegant halls in the country, and capable of seating 2000 people. Mr. Howard occupied as a furniture warehouse the entire second story, and the rest of the building, except what we have named—his loss in the block and his stock will be \$120,000. He is insured for \$52,000.

The three story wooden building west of Howard Hall, and known as the Stephen C. Smith Block, is on fire, and will be destroyed. It is owned by William A. Howard, and is occupied by S. Tyler & Co., furniture dealers, J. M. Houtwick & Co., confectioners, and A. L. Calder, apothecary. The upper part is occupied by several families, and a part of it is a boarding house. The buildings above are of wood.

The city is lighted up with the conflagration. People are moving their goods for a considerable distance on both sides of Westminster street. The Arcade steps are piled with carriages and other goods.

Mr. Leland's loss will be very severe. His stock of music, musical instruments and pianofortes is valued at \$10,000 on which he is insured for \$1,000 at the Worcester Mutual and \$1,000 at S. Hunt's Hartford agency.

The building will probably be destroyed as the fire is gaining rapidly as we go to press.

We have not time to ascertain Mr. Howard's loss which is very large, and only partially covered by insurance.

Howard's Block is one sheet of flame. The walls are falling with a tremendous crash. The Museum building, which adjoins on the East, is in flames, and nothing can save it. Next the Museum is a two story wooden building owned by the Mayor, Hon. Walter R. Danforth; it is occupied by Stone & Bennett, confectioners, and Charles Snow, boot and shoe dealer. The lower floor of the Museum building is occupied by W. H. Low, boot and shoe dealer; James L. Hodges & Co., carpet dealers, and P. Taber & Co. music dealers. The rear is occupied as an eating house. In the upper story is the "Empire Saloon," and the remainder of the building is occupied by the Museum, William C. Forbes, proprietor. The building belonged to G. L. Dwight.

A stable adjoining, owned and occupied by Anson W. Aldrich, destroyed.

The only side of the Museum has just fallen, the rear fell fifteen minutes.

The insurance on the Museum building is about \$15,000, all of which is out of town, except \$1,000 at the Roger Williams. George A. Howard is insured for \$10,000 at the Providence Mutual, and \$5,000 at American; the rest of his insurance is out of town.

The three story building on Fulton street, occupied as a dwelling house by several families, and owned by the heirs of Thomas Brown, is in flames.

Mr. Forbes loses all his scenery and properties. He saved a part of the wardrobe, and most of the music. His loss is from \$2,000 to \$3,000, without any insurance.

Mr. Howard loses a portion of his books. His most valuable books and papers are in the safe, which has fallen into the cellar.

The loss of Engine No. 6 was not, evidently by design. It was worked by volunteers, the company having lately disbanded.

Three engines from Pawtucket are on the way.

HALF PAST 4.—We have just made the circuit of the fire. The front wall of the Museum has fallen, and we may hope that the fire is under control.

PROG. JOURNAL, 26th.

REMARKABLE INCIDENT.—About three weeks ago the wife of Mr. Henry Colvin, of Coventry, rose in the morning, complaining of a pain in her side. She soon after fell asleep, or died, was supposed. When her friends came to attend the funeral, they were struck with the remarkably lifelike appearance of the corpse, and the funeral was deferred. Since then, she has laid in the same condition, and many have visited Mr. Colvin's house, none of whom had discovered any signs of decay.

There had been no alteration on Friday, 21st, a period of about three weeks.

Of course there are many speculations as to this mystery. There is a probability that it is a species of catalepsy, a suspension of all physical power, many instances of which have occurred, but only at long intervals. We believe that medical writers who have given instances of the kind, say that the mind is sensible nearly all the while of what is said and done around the supposed corpse—a horrible fact if true, the suffering caused from the imagination cannot be conceived. In such cases as this, of course burial should not occur until every vestige of doubt is removed as to the death of the sufferer. Whether medical science is so far advanced as to test life or death in such a case we do not know. In some cases of autopsy, the parties have aroused from the paralysis without medical aid.—Prog. Post.

ACCIDENT.—David Fleming, an Irishman, at work on board of ship Luminary, lying at Rolling Mill Wharf, accidentally fell backwards into the hold of the vessel, on Saturday afternoon last, a distance of twenty-two feet, onto a heap of stone ballast. He was taken out and Dr. Collins called to him, who found that one of his thigh bones was broken in two places, his head badly bruised, and other injuries upon him. At last accounts he lay in a very precarious condition. He is stated to be a very worthy man, and had only recovered from a severe sickness of ten weeks, sufficient to earn six dollars when this sad accident occurred. He has a wife and several children dependent on him for support.

Hungary.—There is a little girl, of French parentage, in Troy, whose face is almost entirely covered with dark hair, about two inches long.

The Fort Hamilton House, New York, was burnt on Sunday night.

Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1853.

We observe that the Maine Farmer advises its readers to set out their grape vines at this season of the year, in they flourish better than when left till spring. We know little about the business of planting grape vines, but this much we are certain of, and that is, the grape can be raised in great perfection on this Island, the experience of many to the contrary, if the right course is pursued. The difficulty in the way to success in this branch of horticulture is, the vine is planted, and as it grows its branches are trained over a trellis or arbor prepared for its support. When that much is done, the vine is left to itself, and the owner is surprised and disappointed to find from year to year that the yield is so scant and the fruit small, imperfect, and rarely ripened when from season.

A different course will produce more favorable results. The grape vine is known to be a great feeder. It requires to be planted where it can send out its roots in all directions, and if possible it should have a south exposure. Manuring is highly important, and it should have a constant supply of bones, clam shells, fish, offal, soap-suds and the like, and the ground occasionally loosened around its roots. No plant absorbs a bone quicker than a grape vine, and it once examines the roots of a plant that has had a plentiful supply of them, it will be found that each bone nearest to the roots, is encased by hundreds of little fibres. Clam shells and fish also afford a deal of nourishment to the vine, and they are useful in another way, as they serve to keep off the little yellow and black bugs that infest the vine during the early part of the season, eating the leaves and destroying the young fruit.

The past season we have heard many complain that their grapes did not do well; they were either mildewed, imperfectly formed or failed to ripen. The season certainly has not been a favorable one, but we had grapes early, in great perfection, and entirely free from mildew; so much so that all who saw the vine before the fruit was gathered, expressed surprise at the size and regularity of the bunches.

The vine is the common Isabella, and all its qualities are owing to the attention it has received.

The grape vine not only affords a grateful and nourishing fruit to those who rear it, but if cultivated extensively may be made a source of profit. In the New York market, the Isabella grape sells at wholesale at twelve and a half cents a pound, and at retail—three-quarters of a cent.

They are principally raised for that market at Crown Point, about thirty miles above the city, and are put up in baskets of fifty pounds. Dr. Underhill, principally engaged in the culture of the grape, has over thirty acres planted with the vine; others are also in the business and yet the supply is inadequate to the demand. The cost of systematic cultivation is very small; the yield is large and the facilities for getting the fruit to market will insure regularity in the delivery, and there really seems nothing in the way to a successful prosecution of the business. Who is enterprising enough to give it a trial?

A Cuban planter writes to the N. Y. Herald on the independence of Cuba, and says a revolution once established in that island would blot it out forever from the list of civilized countries, and in a few years it would become as barbarous as St. Domingo. He further adds:—

"Let the United States purchase Cuba. We will become responsible for the amount, whatever it may be, by submitting to the present imposts, and taxes, and mortgaging all our worldly goods until we have paid for our freedom. Then, when we shall have become one of the States of this great republic—when we shall have established our schools—when freedom of conscience and the light of the Gospel shall have gone forth among our benighted countrymen, and another generation sprung up under all these kindly influences—then Cuba shall become the wonder and the envy of the world."

Cuba, annexed to these United States, will be in America, from its geographical position, what England is in Europe. Its agricultural resources are immense, for three-fourths of its finest lands are still in virgin forests. I truly believe that slave owners in this country would find it to their interest to take their slaves to Cuba, and that Virginia, Kentucky, and Maryland, in a few years, would become free States, caused by the immigration of slaves from those States to Cuba.

I would give my life's blood a thousand times for the liberty and happiness of Cuba and my countrymen, but I sincerely believe, by trying to obtain the independence of Cuba "et eras," we should leave nothing but a heap of ruins and ashes as a heritage to our children."

"The only thing a Dutchman does fast," says Irenaeus, "is to eat." This may be true of the Dutchman, but it may also be said of the American that he is a fast eater, and probably the only reason why more notice is not taken of this national feature, is that he is "fast" in every particular. Foreigners also notice the manner in which the Yankees despach their meals, and they not unfrequently allude to it in their writings. But all that hath been said on this subject avails little, for the time necessary to the proper mastication of one's food, is looked upon as a great waste, and so we bolt that which is set before us, complain of indigestion, and pay the physician roundly to strengthen and restore an over-taxed stomach.

The French and the Germans are rarely troubled with dyspepsia, a disease that every one knows is very common with us. Were we to follow their rules in regard to eating, we should also be exempt from the evils resulting from hearty meals, made on strong coffee, hot bread and the like; and more than this, we would be doing much to prolong life, by avoiding to eat unduly our digestive organs.

Among the Patents issued during the last week, we notice the following:—

Samuel Pratt of Boston.—For improvement in screw sails.

The Committee on Roads appointed the Annual Agricultural Fair, may the following report:—

Edward T. Peckham, of Middletown, lot of oxen. Caleb Albion of Portland, second best. Mr. Van Zandt of Middletown lot of Bradstreet potatoes very early cooking and fine from root.

Basket of Boston whites, raised by Jan. Allan of Newport, very handsome. Pigeons by William Barker, of Portsmouth first quality.

Samuel Bourd of Middletown, bunch of Belgium Carrots. Robert W. of Newport, second best. Best bunch of Turnip Roots by Joseph Anthony, of Newport, very large. Benjamin Barker second best.

A fine bunch of Carrots by James Chase of Portsmouth. Some French Turnips by George L. Pater, of Portsmouth very smooth and handsome.

ABRAHAM CONGRESSIONAL, for the Committee on Roads.

Best Boar, by John Crocker, Breeding Sow, by Thomas B. Buffum. Best Fat Yearling Hog, by Leonard Brown. Best Fat Spring Pig, by Thomas B. Buffum. One very likely Boar Pig, 6 months old, Benjamin F. Chase. One very likely Boar Pig, 5 months old, by Joseph Anthony. One very likely Boar Pig, by Wm. Maynard. One very likely Sow Pig, by Wm. Maynard.

GEO. ANTHONY, Committee.

We are pleased to learn that our marks in regard to "buildings for the people" in our last, were acceptable and that several structures of the kind proposed about being erected. The only fear we have is, that they will be of too light class, got up cheaply. They should be well built to meet the wants of the public, and some attention should be paid to the appearance.

We see that in New York they are erecting buildings on the French plan, and we wonder that such a measure was sooner adopted. With these, the buildings are large, and each floor is fitted for a family, parlors, dining room, kitchen, chambers, closets &c., all admirably arranged, and the stories having no connection except by the common stairways. Wherever this mode of building has been introduced it works well, and it has not to be tried in New York to be successful.

The Chinese are peculiar in their treatment of men of rank who fail to fulfill the orders to the letter. If a general loses battle, an order comes for him to make his appearance at Peking, and up he goes knowing that it is to his execution. A Mandarin failing to present some known irregularities, makes ready to answer with his life; and this summary mode of dealing out rewards has done much to diminish the number of officers in the Imperial Army. But the Emperor does not seem to think that he is knocking out the underpinning from his own government when thus punishing men for that which is wholly beyond their control.

The British Government, ever alive to its interest, has sanctioned the measure recommended by the Duke of Newcastle Secretary of State for the Colonies, for formation of an exploring expedition to examine and survey the northern parts of Australia. This will afford facilities for the development of the country and set to increase the trade with India, China and Australia. The needed sum for the purpose has been granted and the expedition will set out early in November for Singapore, where it will be further equipped and held in readiness to commence operations on the opening of the Australian dry season.

It is currently reported that a company has been formed to connect Liverpool and New York by a sub-marine telegraph. The project is to be used in a new way; work to be accomplished in six months from the commencement and at one-tenth of the cost of such lines now in use. The length of the line will be 2000 miles. We know not how feasible the plan may be, but we dare not question anything in a fast age.

An accident occurred on the farm of Mr. Robert H. Warren, Jamestown, Sunday last, which caused the death of a young man, named Michael Hayes, a Irishman. He had been out ducking with a companion and was returning about noon, when in crossing a wall or a railroad one of the guns was accidentally charged, the shot taking effect in the thigh and groin of Hayes, who expired after an hour and a half of intense suffering.

Usually at this season of the year a market is well stocked with cod-fish caught in the bay; but this fall the quantity taken is very limited and the fish is small. The fishing also run small and catch is by no means equal to the expectations of the fishermen. The supply of fish has been diminished by the practice of selling them in the spring of the year, but we know no reason why it should not be a plenty of cod.

We may not be surprised at this time to hear that the Cholera has taken a firm hold in New York city. Since the 21st three ships have arrived at Quarantine Staten Island, having lost in the aggregate one hundred and six passengers and twenty-five sick on board. The Washington, the last of these ships, had nine hundred and fifty-two on board, seventy of whom died of Cholera, and seventeen landed sick.

Some of our friends think they may carry their orders to the office on Chambers Street, where they will obtain the papers. We wish to correct this notion, to save them unnecessary steps. All orders are transacted at the Counting Room at the old stand 120 Nassau street, where we shall be happy to see our friends at all times.

107185

Will be sold at Auction on the premises of
 auctioneer, near the Coal Office in Portsmouth,
 1, on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of November,
 1853.

ONE LARGE ENGINE, about 40 horse power,
 with all the fixtures thereto belonging; a
 two fire boilers, one in a damaged condition,
 other perfect. Also Bar and Cast Iron, one
 composite Engine with all the fixtures thereto
 belonging. Also one large Engine Building,
 Office Building, one boiling engine, as a Boarding
 House. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

It should be sturdy, the sale will be on
 next fair day. Conditions made known at
 time and place.

GARDNER THOMAS
 Portsmouth, T. R. Oct. 29, 1853.

The Providence Journal will give the al-
 low insertions, and forward their account to
 Office of the Mercury.

BY S. A. PARKER
 Auctioneer.

ATLANTIC STABLES AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday,
 the 1st, at 10 o'clock A. M.

House, situated on the Court east of the Atlantic House, in the immediate vicinity of Ocean, Atlantic, and Bellevue Houses. The lot is 151 feet on the Court, by 104 feet in depth to the North, and 75 in depth on the South, from its location is the most desirable situation for a lively stable in Newport.

Terms very liberal, as a large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgages.

By order of the Executors.

Oct 23

NEW GOODS.

Just received at 29 Broad st.

CORNELL & DENNIS,

which are offered at wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

Fresh Green Teas, Hams,
do. Black Teas, Lard,
Stewart's Crushed Sugar, Dried Beef
do. Powdered Sugar, Tongues,
do. Refined A & B C Herring,
ditto ditto Dried Salt,
ditto ditto Pickled Salt,
ditto ditto Cheese,
ditto ditto Butter,
ditto ditto

Translated do.
Iavana Brown do.
Dial Java Coffee.

Jarambado do,
 N. Domingo,
 Archard do,
 Round do,
 New Orleans Molasses,
 Havana do,
 Dried Apples,
 Peaches,
 Raisins,
 Currants,
 Citron,
 Preserved Ginger,
 Nutmegs,
 Papp Ground Spices,
 Smoking Tobacco,
 Smoking Tobacco,
 Scotch Whisky,
 Macebay Snuff,
 English Mustard,
 Pepper Sauce,
 Tomato Catsup,
 Capers,
 Olive Oil,
 Cream, Medium,
 and Common Flour,
 Best Flour in 14, 1-4
 & 1-2 Bbl Bags,
 Newport, June 25.

Hall's Soap,
 Ward's do,
 Engraver do,
 Castle do,
 Fancy do,
 Sperm candles,
 Adamantine Candles,
 Starch,
 Macaroni,
 Tapioca,
 Vermicelli,
 Sago,
 Pearl Barley,
 Corn Starch,
 Refined Saleratus,
 Cream Tartar,
 Soda,
 Just a Baking Bow,
 French Chocolate,
 Baker's Cocoa,
 Apple Root,
 Wrapping Paper,
 Rice,
 Crockery,
 Dollar Clocks,
 Shavers and Bores,
 Dry Goods, &c.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

Cyrus W. Field & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
**No. 11 Cliff Street,
NEW YORK.**

Are Sole Agents in the United States for
Masport's superior Bleaching Powder,
Victoria Mills Celebrated Writing Papers,
Russell's " Superior " "
Gousses " " "
Bassett & Sons' English Tissues "
First quality Ultramarine Blue

They are also Agents for the principal
Manufacturers in this country, and offer for
sale the most extensive and desirable stock of
Paper and Paper Manufacturers' Materials
can be found in this or any other country.

They occupy the large and commodious
houses, No. 11 Cliff Street, No. 10 Cliff
Street, No. 14 Christopher Street, and the loft
the large Iron Stores, 7 and 9 Cliff St.

Their business is strictly wholesale, and
all Papers are sold by the case only.

offer all Goods, both Foreign and Domestic the lowest possible prices.

Paper made to order, any size or weight liberal rates made on consignments of Paper Makers' stock and other merchandise.

The highest market price paid in each kind of Rags.

July 2—4y.

BATHING HOUSE.

SALT & FRESH WATER—WARM & COLD.
No. 63 Thames Street.

Fast of Parade, next South Brick Mo.

SAMUEL YOUNG, PROPRIETOR.
Fitted and Furnished in Vest and Fashionable
CLOTHING
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

MR. YOUNG would return his thanks to many friends and a kind public, for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon his well selected a continuance of the same. His Bathing department, which his patrons will be conducted in a proper and satisfied manner. Everything in connection with branch is of the first order—the Salt Water

drawn pure from the Ocean, by means of
fitted for that purpose, while the Fresh,
sparkles and boils, pure and spontaneously
its own rock-lodged spring.

N. B.—S. Y. is perfectly familiar with the
ing Bakers, having previously conducted
the management of this place.

HAIR-DRESSING, carried on as usual
its various branches.

Newport July 13.—4m.

FAMILY BAKERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, grateful for past
in look pleasure in making known to his
customers the kind of bread he generally,
as purchased the well known

FAMILY BAKERY,
205 Thames Street,
recently occupied by Mr. D. Goffe, who
now prepared to carry on the business on
terms and prices, so to assure them that
will furnish all kinds of

BREAD & CHUCKERS
of the best quality, wholesale and retail,
lowest rates. Families who have been
satisfied of our bread and bread of Mr. G.
A hybrid will continue to patronize the

ishment.
April 2—t^h ISAAC S. B
N. B. Customers who have been in the
of purchasing from my store here, come
s supplied by Benj. Marsh, 23, at his
ew doors South of my old stand.

Premium Wax Night Lights.
THIS UNIQUE ARTICLE, will be
from purity and pleasantness
from its great convenience, a most desirab
light for the bed chamber, sold by
June 18. E. J. TAYLOR

COAL AT 65 CENTS PER TON.
A good free-burning coal, at \$4 25 per
sold by the subscriber, on wharf oppo
foot of Mary's.
sept 5. W. J. SWINNEY

REUSENS.
50 BOXES Burch and Lever Italian
10 Kez. Risius, just received o
BARKER & BOON
June 18. South Side Market Squ
SOUTH E.

FRESH Rhode Island Butter, packed constantly on hand and for sale by
BARBER & BOON
June 18. South Side Market Sign

Bricks just received of superior quality for sale low, by
Sept 3. C. WILLIAMS

PAPER.
200 REAMS double and single Tea-Manilla and Brown was paper—Foolcap and Letter Paper of various qualities.
For sale cheap at
JAMES HAMILTON
July 26.

Citrate of Magnesia.—The Scitrate Magnesia prepared every day
Aug. 13. R. J. TAYLOR

TO THE INVALIDS OF NEWPORT.
PULVERMAKER'S

POLYMER MACHINES

HYDRO-ELECTRO-VOLTAGE CHAINS—see for the first time presented to the sensible people of Newport and vicinity as being an entirely new method and a new machine for curing Rheumatism, in the fastest relief and permanent cure of all serious diseases.

If the people of Newport are pleased with a trial of this electrical method, we are disposed to dispense for once, and give them a very trial notice of their **HISTORY**.

The Electric Chains were first discovered and used in Europe, and have since been, where they are employed and wonderful cures they produce of serious diseases, most attracted the attention of the great Medical men in Paris, who at further research, they have found that the electric chains are certainly the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

ed their power and readily pronounced that they certainly did not intend to relieve pain, more quickly than could be done by *Opium* or any of its compounds. Within the last two years, they have been introduced into Prussia, Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and several patented in those countries, and only a few since introduced into the United States, and are now on exhibition in the Crystal Palace—they are highly recomen-

then could be due by *Diphen* or any of its com-
pounds. Within the last two years, they have
been introduced into England, Germany, Austria,
Prussia, Belgium and several patented in
those countries and one year since introduced in
the United States, and are now on exhibition
in the Crystal Palace, they are highly recom-
mended by Professor Mott Van Buren, Prof.
Carlscham, of New York, and are also used in every
Hospital in that city.

1000 DOLLARS

will be given to any person, who will produce as
many as *thirty* certificates of cure of the
following disease as has been performed within

the following diseases of the *Albugineae* Group:
Neuritis of the eye,
Rheumatism,
Neuralgia of the face,
Dermatitis, Erysipelas,
St. Vitus Dance,
Hysteria,
And all nervous diseases.

They are not recommended to cure old diseases, but those above mentioned it is claimed and (as satisfactorily proved) that no pleasurable, disgusting, filthy habit, or loss of nerve power, or simple nerve pain, the Choline will seldom if ever fail to produce instant relief, (as a permanent cure).

In Female diseases more than one hundred cases have been cured within the last six months.

The Chimes are sold in all the principal cities in the United States and in foreign countries.
 H. J. TAYLOR Agent for New York and vicinity.
 John Russell, Agent for Fall River.
 Joseph Steiner, General Agent, 865 Broadway.
 New York. Sept 24.

THREE CHIMNEY PIECES, AND PIR-
SLABS are new and beautiful articles, su-
 perior in appearance to any other article
 on the market; can be made of any dimen-
 sions, and are sold at low prices. They are
 richly polished, retain their beauty much longer
 than common marble, and are not injured
 by the use of any kind of acid. Since their
 introduction a large number have been
 sold, and have given general satisfaction. The
 laborer required to keep them in good order is very
 slight, as they do not become discolored like
 other kinds of marble. The stone is of the
 same color as the marble from England, when
 it is very extensively used for architectural pur-
 poses, having been known to last for centuries.

It does not partake of the brittleness of common marble, being tough, strong and durable, and unquestionably well adapted for the uses to which it is put.

This stone by a peculiar process, is beautifully enamelled, in imitation of the finest Egyptian granite, the enamel being so firmly incorporated with the stone that it becomes permanent.

It is an unequalled product, and one of the finest of China. It is used for the manufacture of the vases they have thus far been used to give the fairest evidence that the Pechin Marble, by its many advantages, will at no distant day supersede the use of the Egyptian.

It is used for the manufacture of the vases, and together with brass and other kinds of brackets, of various patterns, furnished to order by Architects, Builders, and ALL OTHERS are to

TUMBLE CARBINA.
A new Book, by George Kingsly,
Author of "Sacred Chorus," "Social Chorus," &c.
The attention of Evangelists and Choirs is especially called to this new and complete collection of Church Music.
It contains an Epitaph Service; a great variety of CHANTS ANTHEMS &c., adapted to the Service of Churches of different Denominations, a full and varied selection of HYMNS, &c. &c. &c. for the competition from any book now before the public.

public all we see is a careful examination of TEMPLE CARMINA before selections are made. It will be found equal to any, and superior to very many now in use."

"One of the most complete collections of Irish tunes," "Chants," and "Psalmes and Hymns extant." The music is devotional and of the highest order of composition."—Rev. C. Crook, Leader of the Philharmonic Soc., Phil.

"This work contains as much that is valuable as willful ignorance can find fault with. I trust those that make greater pretensions."—Jas. E. Esquier, Organist Broadway Tabernacle, and Secy of the N. Y. Philharmonic Society.

"A mine of musical wealth."—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican*.

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Music, with which we are acquainted."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

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—OF—
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, SILKS
—AND—

W. WARREN & CO.
—AT THE—
LADIES' EXCHANGE
Geo. W. Warren & Co.
INVITE the special attention of ALL, to
a magnificent assortment of
Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods
—OF—
HALF A MILLION DOLLARS VALUE
Nearly every article of our large stock has been
made to my own order, and is of a CHARACTER
unparalleled in the city, and I have a large
assortment of those which I have a large

those who buy to sell again, and bringing it with a smile, those who buy for their own consumption.

GEO. W. WARREN & CO.
100 Washington St. BOSTON
September 24, 1858. - dw

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THE SUBSCRIBER has made arrangements to furnish Plumbing in all its Branches.
N. W. MAKISH,
April 28, 120 Market Street.

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SPECIAL PATENTERS of English Patented

For sale by F. J. LAWTON & BROTHER
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J. at (JES.) C. W. TURNER.

Rice Flour, for sale by
J. at 2. NEWTON BROTHER.

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